RITTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES. CORAPHICAL STUDIES. By the late Professor Cart.
RITTER of Ber in Transland from the original versus by William Liconians Laux. Proc. p. 100.
Goold's Lincoln. New York: Shelden's Co.

tem furnishes the inspiration to the highly im- minated in a fratricidal war. portant works of Guizot and Mrs. Somerville on physical geography.

Carl Ritter was born in Prussia in 1779. His early education was received at the famous school of Salzmann in Schnepfenthal. At the age of 16 he entered the University of Halle, and upon receiving his degree in 1798 engaged as private tutor in a family of Frankfort. In this position he enlarged the circle of his acquaintance, was brought into daily contact with Von Buch and Humboldt, received a powerful stimulus to his intellectual activity, and first turned his mind with special interest to the study of geography and history. He began his labors in this field by the careful perusal of all the most eminent works then written on geography and its relations. He early formed the habit of making little excursions into the surrounding counttry, from which he used to bring home a portfolio of sketches, preserving the features of the landscape and thus gaining points of departure for important observations. It was by studying the vicinity of Frankfort in this minute and thorough manner that he became grounded in the science, to which he was subsequently such an original and important contributor. In 1806 appeared his six maps of Europe, and in 1811, the Geography of Europe, in two volumes, which, though but imperfect preparations for the great work of his life, evinced the remarksble capacity of his mind for grasping the facts of geography and apprehending their relations. In the last named year, he began his series of short journeys, which lasted through his whole life, by excursions with his pupils into Switzerland and Italy. The first part of the work which has given such brilliant celebrity to his name appeared in 1817. This was entitled "The Science of the Earth in Relation to Nature and the History of Man." In this work, the scientific treatment of geography was first fully unfolded and established, and the subject raised to its true position between the natural sciences and history. It presents the forms of the earth's surface in their horizontal and vertical dimensions, embracing geology, as well as the mere description of the exterior, gives a systematic view of the entire productions of the earth, and the whole animated creation, and unfolds a beautiful exposition of the development of races from the physical circumstances by which they are sur-

During the printing of this work, Ritter lived in Berlin, and in 1820 accepted the appointment of professor of geography in the university. With this event began a new phase of his career, in which all his scientific studies and practical experience bere their ripened fruit. The journeys which he used to take in the long autumn vacations furhished him with an immense store of valuable observations. He made frequent visits to Vienna, Paris, London, and other great cities. He repeatedly traversed Central Europe, traveled through Greece, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Turkey; crossed France in all directions, and explored the Pyrenees; visited Denmark, Norway and Sweden; was familiarly acquainted with England; but his favorite geographical homes were Germany, Switzerland, and Northern Italy. His lectures showed the results of these travels, and were listened to with equal astonishment and delight by the most intelligent circles in Germany. In 1831 be determined to relinquish all other engagements, with the exception of his lectures, and devote himself to his great work, which had hitherto been but impercompleted. The new volumes began to appear in 1832, and they followed in rapid succession, antil the publication of the nineteenth, which gave the finishing stroke to the great monument of his life.

The eminence of Ritter in the lecture-room was no less than his success as a writer. "When I was in Berlin, five years ago," says Mr. Gage, "Ritter's room was still full; more than three hundred young men were hearing his lectures. He knew his art well. With almost womanly tact, he seized upon those features which present circumstances made interesting, and called out of the immense masses of matterlying in his mind just what he could use with the greatest profit. He illustrated freely by excellent maps, and was a master in the ase of the blackboard, sketching gracefully and readily whatever made his subject clear. I shall act forget the patriarchal appearance of Carl Ritter in the lecture-room in 1855. He used his notes about half the time, but rend them easily, and with great distinctness. Obscure and involved almost without parallel in his written dissertations, yet his style was simple in the lecture-room, and his clear articulation and well-chosen emphasis, combined in a highly musical voice, made it easy to follow him. He was a tall, finely-preportioned man, with a noble head, a most sincere and earnest manter, yet unusually quiet and simple. His dress was peculiar when an old man, and no one who frequented the famous Linden-avenue of Berlin would full to remark that tall and venerable figure, clad in along blue coat and broad-rimmed hat, both hulf a century out of date. He used to wear a large rolling collar, like that worn by a past generation of New-England grandfathers; and that, together with the huge horn spectacles, gave him a rasticity of appearance, and a simple friendliness, which captivated every one who knew his learning, his talents, and his heart. It was a characteristic of Ritter, that the external man was so penetrated by his inner nature, that the two were inseparable and indistinguishable. He was such a one that if you had looked upon his face you had read the whole man; and therefore he belonged to that class of minds which always makes the same impression upon men of all conditions and mental varieties."

The death of Ritter took place in 1859 at the age of eighty, after a life devoted to the tranquil pursuit of science, in which he imprinted a new form on the whole body of geographical facts and discoveries. The volume before us presents a lucid exposition of his system, chiefly as contained in his academical lectures, and will be welcomed by the lovers of science in this country.

Sheldon & Co. have issued two neat volumes containing Stories of Old, or Bible Narratices, by Cano-LINE HADLEY, suited to the capacity of young children, and presenting the principal incidents of the Sacred

"secord in a series of sluple narratives; a new volume American History by JACOB Amore, devotedes the wars of the colonies and a new Florence Story, by the some author, described a visit to the fole of Wight.

WHITTIER'S POEMS. The popular exposition of Carl Ritter's leading principles and discoveries in physical geography

If the "Secrety of Friends" declines to take which is presented in this volume forms a valuable up arms in defrees of their country, they surely contribution to the history of that science. Mr. offer a rich centribation to the good cause in the in-Gage was well qualified for the task by his familier spiring strains of their drab-coated Tyrineaus. Mr. knowledge of the German language, his interest in the researches of physical science, and his perment of military force, but his noble lyrics ring sonal acquaintance with the great geographer. He with the sentiments which nerve the arm of the studied at Berlin under the direction of Carl Ritter, soldier, and fire the heart of a patriotic people. kindness, and learned to regard the greatness and ume is hostility to the institution which has caused worth of the eminent German with deep admiration. the American soil to be wet with blood, and clothed Intelligent readers in this country are no strangers so many households in the habiliments of woe to the value of his geographical labors; the late The following stanzas, suggested by "Luther's Professor Robinson was never weary in extelling Hymn," are a specimen of the spirit and vigor with his character and ability; and the spirit of his sys- which the poet assails the monster evil that has cul-

In a fratricial wat.

We wait beneath the formace-blast.

The nears of transformation;

Not painlessly deth God recast.

And mould new the nation.

Hot burns the fire.

Where wrongs expire;

Nor sparse the hand.

That from the land.

Uproots the ancient evil. Uproots the ancient evil.

The hand-breadth cloud the sages feared
Its bloody rain is dropping;
The poison plant the fathers spared
All else is overtopping.
Fast, West, South, North,
It curses the earth;
All justice dies.
And found and lies
Live only in its shadow.

What since the price, field bisdes of steel. What gives the wheat-field blades of steel?
What points the Rebel cannon?
What acts the rooring rabble's heel
On the old star-spangied peanon?
What breaks the cath
Of the men o' the South?
What breaks the kaffe What wheta the knife For the Union's life !-Hark to the answer: Slavery! Then waste no blows on lesser foce The features of the demon!

O North and South,
The victime both,
Can ye not cry.
"Let Slavery die!"
And union find in freedom! What though the cast-out spirit tear The nation in his going!
We who have shared the gullt must share
The pang of his overthrowing!
Winteer the loss, Whate'er the cross Shall they complain Of present pain Who trust in God's hereafter! Who trust in God's hereafter?
For who that leans on His right arm
Was ever yet frasken?
What righteous cause can suffer harm
If He its part has taken?
Though wild and loud
And dark the cloud
Behind its folds
His basel uphelds
The calm sky of to-morrow! Above the maddening cry for blood, Above the wild war-drumming. Let Freedom's voice be heard, with good

The evil overcoming. Give prayer and purse To stay the Cur-Whose wrong we share, Whose shame we bear, Whose end shall gladden Heaven? In vain the bells of war shall ring Of triumphs and revenges. While still is spared the evil thing That severs and estranges. But bless the ear That yet shall hear jubilant bel

That rings the knell Of Slavery forever Then let the selfish lip be dumb.
And hushed the breath of sighing.
Before the joy of peace must comThe pains of parifying. The pains of purifying.
God give us grace
Each in bis place
To bear his lot
And, nurmoring not.
Endure and wait and labor t

The Anniversary Poem read before the Alumni of the Friends' Yearly Meeting School evinces a similar inspiration.

Once more, dear friends, you meet beneath Once more, dear friends, you meet cenears
A clouded sky:
Not yet the sword has found its sheath,
And on the sweet spring airs the breath
Of war fleats by.
Yet trouble springs not from the ground,
Nor pain from chance:
The Eternal order circles round.
And wave and storin find mete and bound
In Providence.

Full long our feet the flowery ways

Of peace have true.

Content with erecal and garb and phrases

A harder path in cartier days

Led up to God. Too cheaply truths, once purchased dear,

Too long the world has smiled to Our boast of full corn in the car By others sown;

By others sown;
To see us stir the martyr fires
Of long ago.
And wrap our satisfied deales
In the singed mantles that our stree
Have dropped below.
But now the cross our worthles bore
On as is laid:
Profession's quiet sleep is o'er,
And in the weak of truth once more
Our faith is weighed.
The err of innecent blood at last

Our faith is weighed.
The err of innocent blood at last fa calling down.
An answer in the whitrivind-blast, the thunder and the shadow east.
From Heaven's dark frown.

From Heaven's data frown.
The land is red with judgments. Who
Stands guillies forth?
Have so been faithful as we knew,
To God and to our brother true,
To Heaven and Earth?

How faint, through din of merchandise

This day the fearful reckoning comes
To each and all;
We herr armist our penceful homes
The summens of the conscript drams,
The bugie's call.

Our path is plain; the war-net draws While, fulthful to the Higher Cause, We keep our fealth to the laws

Through patient pain. The leveled gan, the hattle braud, We may not take: But, calmy loyn, we can stand And suffer with our authoring land For concience take.

Why ask for case where all is pain to Shall we alone
Be left to add our gain to gain,
When over Armaseddon's plain
The trump is blown?

The trumps and the serve;
Safe in our Lord
The rigid lines of the shall curve
To spire us, from our heads shall swerve
Its smiting aword.

And light is mingled with the gloom.

And loy win grief;
Diwhest compensations come,
Through thoras of judgment mercies bloom
in sweet relief.

In sweet relief.

Thanks for our privilege to bless.
By word and deed.
The widow in her keen distress.
The chilless and the fatheriess.
The hearts that bised!

For fields of duty, opening wide,
Where all our powers.
Are tosked the eartr steps to guide
Of millions on a path natried:
The stave is outs!
Ours by traditions deer and old

Ours by traditions dear and old,
Which make the race
Our wards to cherish and uphold,
And cast their freedom in the mould
Of Christian grace.
And we may tread the sick-bed floors
Where strong men pine,
And, down the graning certifors,
Pour freely from our liberal stores
The oil and wine.
Who marmors that in those dark days
His lot is cast t

God's hand within the challen lays. The stones wherever this gates of praise

The stones wherever Hi Shall rise at lest. Turn and o'estire. O sutsireteled Hand? Were allest more stay to the second their second on more allest control and grand Associational second seco

6. Free ton a clor on plettere found.
With shifts deady locate unbound.
Common in purpos.
O. enad shifts on all sacrifice. And poin and love.
When find shall superfine weeping eyes.
For suffice and give the victor's prise.
The crown for cross?

This shows decided military sympathics, in spite of the "quiet" of Quaker meetings.

Up from the mendous rich with corn, Clear in the cool September morn. The clustered spires of Frederick stand Green-worled by the fulls of Maryland. Kound about them orchards sweep, Apple and peach-tree fruited deep. Fair as a garden of the Lord To the eyes of the famished Rebel hords, On that pleasant morn of the early fall When Lee marched over the mountain wall.-Over the mountains winding down, Horse and foot, into Frederick town. Forty flags with their silver stars. Forty flags with their crimson bars, Flapped in the morning wind: the sun Of noon looked down, and saw not one. Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then, Bowed with her fourseere years and teu Bravest of all in Frederick town. She took up the flag the men hanled down; In her attic-window the staff she set. To show that one heart was loyal yet. Up the street came the Rebel trend. Under his slouched hat left and right He glanced: the old flag met his sight.

"Halt !"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast." Fire !"—out blazed the rife-blast. It shivered the window, pane and sash, It rent the banner with seam and gash, Quick, as it fell, from the broken staff Dame Barbara snatened the silken scarr, She leaned far out on the window-sill, And shock it forth with a royal will.

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, But spare your country's flag," she said A shade of sadness, a blush of shame, Over the face of the leader came; The nobler nature within him stirred. To life at that woman's deed and work Who touches a hair of you gray head Dies like a dog! March on!" he said All day long through Frederick street Sounded the trend of marching feets All day long that free flag tost Over the heads of the Rebel host. Ever its tern folds rose and fell On the loyal winds that loved it well; And through the hill-gaps sunset light Shone over it with a warm good-night. Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er. And the Rebel rides on his raids no more. Honor to her! and let a tear Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bler. Over Barbara Frietchie's grave Flag of Freedom and Union, wavel Peace and order and beauty draw Round thy symbol of light and law;

And ever the stars above look down On thy stars below in Frederick town t We select one more extract in a different vein, ad mirably combining the tenderness of sentiment and melody of versification which give a perpetual our country. The fall of Vicksburg and of Port Hadcharm to Mr. Whittler's most characteristic pro-

No bird-song floated down the hill, The tangled bank below was still; The tangled bank below was still; No rustle from the birchen stem, No ripple from the water's hem. The dask of twilight round as grew, We feit the failing of the dew; For, from us, ere the day was done. The wooded hills shut out the sun. But on the river's further side We saw the hill-tops glorified.— A tender glow, exceeding fair, A dream of day without its glare. With us the damp, the chill, the gloom. With them the samet's rosy bloom; While dark, through willowy vistas seen, The river rolled in shade between. Prom out the darkness where we trod We gazed upon those hills of God. Whose light seemed not of moon or sun. We spake not, but our thought was one. We passed, as if from that bright shore Reckoned our dear ones gone before; And stilled our beating hearts to hear The voices lest to mortal ear! Sudden our pathway turned from night; The hills swung open to the light; Through their green gates the sunshine shows A long, siant spiender downward flowed. Down glade and glen and bank it relied; It bridged the shaded stream with gold; And, borne on piers of mist, silled The shadowy with the sunlit side! "So," prayed we, "when our feet draw near The river, dark with mortal fear,

"And the night cometh chill with dew,
O Father telet thy light break through!
"So let the hills of doubt divide,
So bridge with faith the sunless tide!

"So let the eyes that full on earth On thy eternal bills look forth, "And in thy beckening angels know. The dear ones whom we loved below?"

Among the numerous striking poems in this vol-Fremont, "Andrew Ryckman's Prayer," and " Mountain Pictures."

In this little volume by an author who is well known to the American public by his admirable political writings, and his profound sympathy with the spirit of our republican interest program of diseases presented in this volume is from the able scientific pen of 1^tr. Levi Reuben. In this little volume by an antimote by an admirable political writings, and his performed sympathy with the spirit of our republican intentitutions. M. design parts in the position of a teacher of Christian ethner. He work is founded on the destruction of the Protestant orthodox school, beyond the paid of which the author recognizes no vital faith in the Goopel. The character of such as man as Chanting. He work is founded in the destruction of the content of which the same in a distance of the protestant orthodox school, beyond the paid of which the same in the operation of the Christian of the Protestant orthodox school, beyond the paid of the content of t ternal contradictions of our mature and the unseen work of grace may sometimes go? When Unitarianism and Deism are in question, let us unhesitatingly judge a system as arid as impotent. The
system is vanishing; it is vanishing without having
produced any fruit; its golden lepend will comprise
but a single saint. Channing remains, therefore,
a brilliant and engaging anomaly. Channing is not
a system; he is a person, an individual. The most
person ' the most individual. The most
person ' the most individual of of individ
Local By J. Nev. M. D. 1200-150.

Local By J. Nev. M.

usis, Channing defines no consequence. It is affected that he passessed true impriness; words of his are quoted, when orderints life as at his sign to provide increases different interaction, the largest of the second shall be founded in a his sign to provide increases different interaction, and the channels of the second shall be founded in the second shall be founded in the second shall be founded in the second shall be computed, they would be shall be computed to the charge of the second in the second of the same. The life of this later was the shall be computed to the charge of the second of a humble of this later was the shall be computed with three the same of the second of the same. Shall be computed in the shall be computed by the same of the same of the same of the same was the same was the same to be considered as the later was that the later was the same to the found of this same was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be a same to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to the friends his one was the same to be considered which the later of the passes of the friends his one was the same to be considered which the later of the passes of the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be considered to the friends his one was the same to be consi

ROTES ON THE REBEL INVASION OF MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. By M. JACOBE. 1200. pp. 47. J. B. Lippinesit & Co.

The author of this little volume is a professor in the college at Gettysburg, and was no eye-witness of the battles of July in that locality. His account of the invasion of Pennsylvania and the terrible struggle at that time is minute and circumstantial, written in the spirit of critical discrimination, and with that unpretending simplicity and directness, which form a strong guaranty of its truth. The importance of the battle of Gettysburg in its bearings and consequences is fairly set forth in the concluding paragraph of the volume. which leaves an impression equally favorable to the patriotism and the good senso of the author. "This battle of three days will compare, in magnitude and far reaching consequences, with any of the great battles of He is a man whom God should bless, and the Poople modern times. In the battle of Waterloo, the Allies delight to honor." had 72,000, the French 80,000 men. In this the Rebels had 90,000, the Federals about 60,000 men. The British in his Address to the great Union League Meeting at had 186 cannon, the French 252; the Robels had upward of 200, and we an equal number. The Affice lost 20,000 in killed and wounded, the French 40,000 in killed, man now in South Carolina in Hell." wounded, prisoners, and deserters; the Federals lost about 4,000 killed, 12,000 wounded, and 4,000 prisoners. or, in all, about 20,000; while the Rebels lost about 5,500 portion of men and of losses in both battles is nearly the same. The battle of Waterloo resulted in effectually crushing the power of Napoleon and the grinding despatiam that he was exercising over Europe. It broke in the destruction of all the then existing governments committed on America? of the civilized world. The battle of Gettysburg resulted, first, is checking the progress and then in destroying the power of a well disciplined and defiant

Bescher it was who re ommended London to be sacked and this Town destroyed, and this Goett Man, bear in breaking of the power of an army which was striking a blow at the heart of the nation. Is the defeat, therefore, of Lee, the corner-stone of that fabric, which the Rebelinon sought to erect on human bondage and the distinction of the races of men, which God has made of one blood, is crusied to pieces, and the bright days of a happy future loom up before our vision, when we shall once more be a unlied and prosperous people.

AN ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME, Briens Fortra. Heart press. Rebest Cartes & Fortbers. The admirers of the celebrated Baptist prescher and essayist, with whom may be reckened at most every thinking and cultivated reader, will greet this peathermous work with a sincere velocine. Although it now appears for the first time twenty years after the death of the author, it was in fact one of the earliest presche tions of his vigorous pen. It was commenced soon after the publication of the remarkable "Essays" which first brought his name prominently before the literary world, but for some reason, his interest in its composition gradually flagged, and at length the task was abandoned before its completion. The present ditor has produced it after a careful and jodelous revision.

Bescher it was who re commended London to be sacked and this Goet will have a did good will toward all most time the fort the present of the Gospel, and good will toward all men. As there will be an Amendment proposed at the feeting, you mast attend, and show by year hearts the Meeting, you mast attend, and show by year hearts the Meeting, you mast attend, and show by year hearts the Meeting, you mast attend, and show by year hearts in the Londontons of the Root in the Justice, and the British mon significant. She proved to be the Bittish mon sicanter Mall, Capt. The Root hand, Capt. She proved to be the Bittish into sact many the language of the proposed to the British into a transfer Mall, Capt. The Root hand, Capt. S Foster's characteristic profoundaces of thought, but any injustice of the present cour."

The crop of 1963, which at one time promised to be usually large, was damaged by rainy weather durant approach; income time promised to be usually large, was damaged by rainy weather durant approach; income time promised to be usually large, was damaged by rainy weather durant approach; income time promised to be usually large, was damaged by rainy weather durant approach; income time promised to be usually large, was damaged by rainy weather durant approach; income time promised to be usually large, was damaged by rainy weather durant approach; income time promised to be usually large, was damaged by rainy weather durant approach; income time promised to be usually large, was damaged by rainy weather durant approach; income time promised to be usually large, was damaged by rainy weather durant large time promised to be usually large. slight foundation in the endowments or tendencies of

The Physician's Hand-Book of Practice For least the old described and had perpetrated upon America."

The well-known manual for physicians of which the seventh volume is now published, makes its appearance this year with some important changes and additions. A complete index is given of the common names of remedial secents; a new method in cases of applying had been substituted for that of Dr. Marshall Hall, and several improvements have been introduced.

This is the old described upon America."

This is the Mas

Who recroses to Appears of Laureroot.

At the Physicians of Hall, some important changes and thus becomes the "staff of lik" to the Swedish peasants. Fine crops of postaces is so large that it stands in the ratio of 3 to 5. The potato can be raised in the short summer of these high latitudes when no grade and the seven hard of these high latitudes when no grade and the seven hard of these high latitudes when no grade and the seven hard of these high latitudes when no grade and the seven hard of these high latitudes when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes and the post productive and the profession of these high latitudes, when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes and the profession of these high latitudes, when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes, when no grade and the profession of these high latitudes and the profession of these high latitudes. The post profession of these high latitudes and the profession of these high latitudes. The post profession of these high latitudes and the profession of Among the numerous striking poems in this vol-ume, we notice a word of nobic cheer to Gen. Frement, "Andrew Ryckman's Prayer," and additions. A complete index is given of the common names of remedial agents; a new method in cases of nephysia has been substituted for that of Dr. Marshall HAPPINESS: Discourses Delivered at Genera at Constant Constants. Tendered by Mart L. Boorn. Rico. pp. 201. American Translated by Mart L. Hall, and several improvements have been introduced in the treatment of discases, suggested by the results of played in London.

In this little volume by an author who is well receipt progress in medical science. The very elaborate played in London.

REBEL SCHEMING IN ENGLAND.

Judge Lynch in England.

The following are specimens of the inflammatory placards by which the Anglo-Rebels of Glasgow and Livernool andeavored to collect mobs against Mr. Beecher, and to prevent his speaking. The last two were placarded in Liverpool, the first in Glasgow:

THE WAR CHRISTIANS THEIR DOCTRINES.

At the Jubilee Demonstration in New-York, in January inst, REV. JOHN J. RAYMOND,

UNITED STATES SENATOR LANE.

Washington, said: "I would like to live long enough to see every white

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. In his Address in Glasgon, last Monday, said: "They." alluding to the NORTH, "rose like ONE killed, 21,000 wounded, 2,000 prisoners, and 4,000 strag. MAN, and with a voice that reverberated throughout the following interesting approach to the officers of the officer glers and deserters, or a total of about 40,000. The pro- the whole Wonto, cried, "Let it," alluding to the SOUTH " with all its attendant horrors, Go to HELL."

to pieces that army in whose track followed desolation and famine, and whose final triumph must have resulted must flow as an atonement for the outrage England had Keys. Just before sundown the lookout-reported a sail a meeting in America during the discussion of the Glasgow, 10th October, 1863.

То тик INDEPENDENT

army, which had come to the North for the express purpose of robbery and sproading terror and desolation in its track, and, by the capture of Baltimore and Washington, of dictating to us the most humiliaring terms of peace. The sway of Napolson over subject Europe of the vital interests of the people, than would not have been more tyrannical and destructive of the vital interests of the people, than would have been the establishment, by a decicive victory of Lee, of an overbearing slave-power as a controlling influence in our country. The fall of Vicksburg and of Port Hudson, which followed immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, though of the highest importance to the country, is, nevertheless, not equal in its influence to the breaking of the power of an army which was striking a blow at the heart of the nation. In the destroyed, and this Gourt Man, bear in might came on and the Honduras frequently touched bottom, the officers alvised to give up the classe, as they had gained nothing in several hours. But the commander in the commander in the commander on the steam and followed the light, determined to the commander in the present out. Edieving the firemen often, the commander out. Rule and the followed the light, determined to the steam and followed t

was abandoned before its completion. The present editor has produced it after a careful and judicious revision, although in no instance has he substituted his own landary and he in the present editor in the present editor.

MEST in the great emergency of our affairs, such as will he interesting report from our Consul at Godennia and which will only be extinguished by A DELUCE OF BLOOM! We then been received at the Bepartment of Agriculture, from which the following feets are are not living the whole of our life to-day. There is a of Agriculture, from which the following facts are guage for that of the author. The essay is marked by future of the United States in which the nation will right gleaned.

> President Lincoln to the British Government, from President Lincoln to the British Government, from
> whose vessel (the Royal Mail Steamer Thung) they
> English acres, are devoted to growing grain, and were taken, said:

THE PHYSICIANS HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICE FOR That the best blood of England must flow to protect by William Flower, M. D. Rims. pp. 200. W. A. Tawnsend.

This is the MAN

once.
The "London Confederate States Commercial League"
firmly believes that a large majority of the froemen of
this great nation are anxious to grasp the flon-hearted
South in their arms, and welcome her into the family of

South in their arms, and welcome her into the family of mations.

If the high character, bravery, henor, and herois department of their country, entitle men to be free, then surely they merit our consideration. Who will be the first to welcome them to the honors so richly merited?

We invite all those that are in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, of America, to unite with us in adopting the best means to accomplish that end. The importance of concert of action among the friends of this movement, is earnessig solicited, by the "London Confederate States Commercial League," who are anxious to communicate with other associations, clubs and friends, us to the best means of a general demonstration throughout the Empire.

the appointed Chaplain of the Meeting, in his Opening prayer, said:

"We thank Thee, O God, that Then has seen fit to Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the above place.

JAMES YEOMANS, HOR. Sec.

September 14, 1863.

FROM KRY WEST.

Capture of a Prize-A Spirited Chase. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune
KEY WEST, Oct. 25, 1862.

The United States steamer Handuras, A. N. Gould commanding, arrived in this port yesterday with the following interesting account of the chase: The Honduras left this place Oct. 10, with mails and stores for the blockading fleet at Tampa Bay. On the 14th, From The Manchester Guardian's Correspondence.

"Is this the same Reverend Mr. Bercuza who, at when delivering these, she heard there were blockade runners up the river, which would be out the first favoron the starboard bow; she was soon made out to be & steamer showing black smoke. We immediately gave chase, but she, drawing five feet less water that attempted to escape by running into shallow water. As night came on, and the Honduras frequently touched

The crop of 1863, which at one time promised to be un

That the best blood of England most flow for the 100 000 Swedish acres, or 3,200,000 English acres, to potatoes; yet the yield of potatoes is so large that it stan

played in London.

The following address "To the People of Galliant Old Engiand," is posted about the streets and alleys of London. It is certainly a curious specimen of Robel theorie:

From The Washington Republican.

To the People of Gailest Old England:

The the People of Gailest Old En